APPENDIX

Vol. 31, No. 33 August 18, 1972

65th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIANS
Chicago, Ill., July 1-6, 1972

The American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) held its 65th Annual Meeting at the Drake Hotel in Chicago on July 1-6. The first of the three business meetings convened Saturday morning, with Viola A. Bird, University of Washington Law Library, presiding. The new officers of the Association elected to serve during 1972-1973 are: President, Mary W. Oliver, University of North Carolina Library; President-elect, Erwin C. Surrency, Temple University Law Library; Secretary, Marian Boner, Texas State Law Library; and Treasurer, Eugene M. Wypyski, Hofstra University School of Law Library. New Board members are Mrs. Bird; Jack S. Ellenberger, Covington & Burling, Washington, D.C.; Meira G. Pimsleur, Columbia University Law Library; and Betty V. LeBus, Indiana University Law Library.

Also that afternoon the Conference of Newer Law Librarians (CONELL) met under the co-chairmanship of Anita K. Head of the Los Angeles County Law Library, and Mildred Mason of Reynolds Metal Company, Va. In the evening a reception and banquet were given in honor of CONELL with Lucius D. Battle, Vice President for Corporate Relations, Communications Satellite Corporation, as the main speaker. [*Ivan Sipkov*]

INDEX TO FOREIGN LEGAL PERIODICALS COMMITTEE

The Committee held a luncheon meeting Sunday afternoon. After an opening statement with short remarks on the committee's composition, Chairman Frank Lukes of Baker, McKenzie, and Hightower, Chicago, introduced William A. Steiner, Librarian, University of London, Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, under whose general editorship the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals* has reached the highest standard among publications of such a nature. Mr. Steiner expressed his appreciation for the assistance the Committee is giving him and explained various technical problems related to the editorial work.

Mr. Lukes proceeded with the selection of new legal periodicals to be indexed. Several titles were approved by the Committee while the consideration of a few was postponed and one was rejected. New titles for which consideration was postponed will be reconsidered in a year and, if approved, will be indexed retrospectively. The Committee also adopted a suggestion to survey periodicals under consideration for inclusion on the basis of geographical regions, subject topics, and legal systems for the purpose of balanced coverage; this, it was agreed, would lead to a periodical revision of the list. Finally a resolution was adopted to implement changes in the subject headings used in the *Index* during the current fiscal year so that they could be included in the forthcoming Cumulation No. 6 covering the years 1974-76. The meeting was concluded after a discussion of problems dealing with the interdisciplinary approach toward new legal periodicals, number of subscribers to the *Index*, its advertisement and exhibition, and the like.

Members of the Committee on Foreign Law Indexing for 1972-73 are: Chairman, Frank Lukes; Igor I. Kavass, Northwestern University Law Library; Chin Kim, University of Illinois Law Library; Karen L. Morgan, University of New Mexico Law Library; Bill Murphy, Kirkland & Ellis, Chicago; Guido F. Olivera, University of Texas at Austin; Ramdas Parikh, DePaul University Law Library; Adolf Sprudzs, University of Chicago Law Library; N. Suljak, Institute of Governmental Affairs, University of California at Davis; Miklos Voeroes, St. John's University School of Law Library, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Christian L. Wiktor, State University of New York Law Library; and Tao-tai Hsia, Zuhair E. Jwaideh, Armins Rusis, and Ivan Sipkov, all of the Law Library, Library of Congress. The Committee, as Mr. Lukes indicated, will probably be enlarged.

[*Ivan Sipkov*]

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Committee held its annual meeting Sunday afternoon under the direction of the newly appointed Chairman, Ivan Sipkov, and Vice Chairman Mario P. Goderich, University of Miami Law Library. The Committee received a report from outgoing Co-chairmen, Adolf Sprudzs and Igor I. Kavass. The report discussed the present status of five projects initiated during the previous years.

Mr. Sipkov then re-examined the projects from the point of view of their completion or discontinuation. It was decided that the status charts of multilateral

treaties project would be continued by Mr. Sprudzs as it is in an advanced stage of progress. A pilot project to up date information about treaty sources will be discontinued because the participation and response of Committee members has been somewhat uneven. The effort to compile statistical data about comparative, foreign and international law collections is at the preliminary state and will be completed under Mr. Kavass' direction. The project to maintain on a continuing basis a supplementary service to Kate Wallach's *Union List of Basic Latin American Legal Materials* as a task of a Subcommittee under the chairmanship of Juan F. Aguilar, University of New Brunswick, will be completed by the new Committee under Miss Wallach's direction with the participation of the present Subcommittee. The tentative project for the establishment of a reporting subcommittee on cessation and irregular publication of foreign legal periodicals, initiated by Mr. Kavass, will be given attention in the future.

Following the project review, Mr. Sipkov outlined a plan for the compilation of the laws and treaties regarding diplomatic and consular services throughout the world, the main task being to collect and arrange systematically every legal text of all member states to the world community of nations, with translation into English whenever needed. This work, upon its completion and publication, will serve as a guide and pattern for foreign governments and offices as well as a basic source for scholarly research. The plan received enthusiastic approval. [*Ivan Sipkov*]

CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR LAW LIBRARIANS PANEL

Following a brief introduction of the speakers participating in the Monday morning panel, Chairman Iris J. Wildman, Yale Law Library, acting as moderator and panelist, outlined the purpose of the discussions from the point of view of subject areas, educational methods and techniques, and sources and ways of communication.

The first speaker, Geoffrey C. Hazard, Jr., Yale Law School professor, analyzed in his lecture, "Changes in the Books to Fit Changes in the Courses," the trends in legal knowledge resulting from efforts to achieve specialization, to clarify factual problems, to solve questions of management relationships, and to develop research projects. He listed external forces which induce change, among them, new social and legal patterns, widening phases of criticism of present social and legal arrangements, and the need for legislative solution of the problems. Among internal forces which lead to a new type of legal curriculum are acceptance of the idea of legal realism, increased sophistication of law students in the political and social realms, the proliferation of factual problems (urbanization, pollution, etc.), a closer relationship between faculty and government, and rapidly rising standards for policy making. To respond to these changes, Mr. Hazard suggested: (1) creation of additional institutes specializing in certain areas, (2) establishment of new journals devoted to law reforms, (3) more interdisciplinary lecturers, and (4) more genuine research seminars.

The second speaker, William Goffman, Dean, Case Western Reserve University School of Library Science, spoke on the topic, "The Role of the Library School Curriculum in Continuing Education." He said that the postwar increase in the number of students in universities and the desire for higher grades has caused students to pressure for changes in the quality and quantity of curricula. This has led to an increase in interdisciplinary subjects so that new universities intermingle units, and job-seeking students strive for more professional education. In this respect the role of the school in library science has been to provide a curriculum which will educate students not only to serve but to participate in research work.

The next panelist, Mr. Wildman, whose topic was "The Changing Times: Its Effect on Collection Development," discussed the affects of science and technology, and social and economic issues, such as abortion, noise, women's liberation, and organ transplants, on the curriculum of legal sciences and books dealing with those subjects. Law librarians face a difficult problem in determing whether new works should be added to the collections; they must decide how to make selections, at what increase of the budget, and with augmentation of what interdisciplinary tools, computers, memory banks, etc.

The last speaker, Eugene M. Wypinsky, discussed AALL's role in educational changes in the speech, "What Do You Do! The AALL and You." The Association's constitutional objective, as Mr. Wypinsky noted, is education and, in the effort to achieve this, it conducts institutes for training librarians, and conferences for newer librarians; sponsors committees and their work in various fields of interest; issues a number of publications; and finally holds annual meetings. In this manner, he stated, we all obtain knowledge and education from each other. [*Ivan Sipkov*]

LIBRARIAN PROBLEMS IN LAW ADDRESS

On Monday afternoon, Beverly J. Pooley, Univer-

sity of Michigan Law Library, introduced, after a few remarks, Dr. Andrew S. Watson, a social psychiatrist with the University of Michigan Medical Center and Professor at the University of Michigan Law School, who presented an address entitled "Librarian Problems in Law–Psychiatry Research." Dr. Watson discussed the minor and isolated impact of psychiatric theory on law, although more active efforts are being made toward bringing the age of Freud into the legal field. From his psychiatric background and his experience with lawyers and law students he analyzed the law school teacher, the teaching methods used, and the type of law student resulting from the Socratic-psychological process. Dr. Watson emphasized the need for more conscious legal involvement of the lawyer-teacher-student in life situations and presented tools for a practitioner which would bridge the interdisciplinary gap between law and psychiatry. [*Carleton W. Kenyon*]

NON-BOOK MATERIALS PANEL

The panel, which met Tuesday morning under the chairmanship of Patrick E. Kehoe, Yale University Law Library, dealt with the use of micromedia, audio cassettes, and dual media materials in the law library.

Speaking on procurement and acquisitions, Bardie C. Wolfe of the University of Virginia Law Library noted that such publishers as the Practising Law Institute and the state bar associations are rapidly entering the field of nonbook publishing, and as Mr. Wolfe put it, "It's here to stay!" A major factor which slowed acceptance of nonbook forms for some time was standardization, and Mr. Wolfe suggested that it is becoming a problem of the past. The AALL has contributed to its advancement by having representation on the American Standards Institute's document reproduction, library workings, and library supplies committees. To assist in the selection of materials for a library the two checklists printed in the *Law Library Journal* ("Selected Microforms on Legal Subjects," August 1970, and "Microforms on Legal Subjects," February 1972) have been recommended as most helpful.

The second panelist, Pearce S. Grove, Director, Eastern New Mexico University Library, discussed bibliographic control and cataloging. After tracing a brief history of the subject he noted that modern bibliographic control actually began shortly after World War I. Since that time important strides have been taken, especially by the Library of Congress, first in the field of maps, then prints, and now sound. Special mention was also made of the contributions to cataloging and control of nonbook materials by Great Britain and Canada. Following the discussion a brief survey via audio visual aids covered many selections and cataloging tools for nonbook media in the United States and abroad.

The final panelist, Laura Nell Gasaway, University of Houston Law Library, presented a lively paper on the problems of storage and circulation. She emphasized an observation period before the purchase of equipment and an evaluation conducted by comparison against recognized standards such as those published in the *American Journal of Documentation* 246 (vol. 16, 1965). Miss Gasaway also discussed storage conditions for film fiches, magnetic tapes, and cassettes.

The panel presented a solid summary of the state of the art 1972 in regard to nonbook materials. Some old procedures were emphasized as traditional but necessary. Many new ideas were explored, some hopefully to be implemented soon. [*Steve Margeton*]

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS PANEL

The panel on "Identifying and Acquiring Federal Government Documents" opened Tuesday afternoon with a brief introduction of the speakers and their topics by the moderator, Mary W. Oliver. The first panelist, Albert E. Eastman, Chief Administrative Officer, Government Printing Office, spoke on "Present Programs and Future Plans of the Government Printing Office." Mr. Eastman reviewed GPO plans to convert the operations and the distribution system of documents in order to meet present-day expectations. Numerous members of the audience cited situations which seem to bring about slow service to libraries, dealers, and law offices.

The second panelist, James B. Adler, Publisher and Editor, *Congressional Information Service* Washington, D.C., discussed the under utilization of Congressional documents because of lack of identification and indexing and the function of CIS since 1970 in filling this gap. The last speaker, Charlotte B. Stillwell, Cook County Law Library, Chicago, reviewed the various commercial services available for congressional publications. [*Carleton W. Kenyon*]

THIRD GENERAL BUSINESS SESSION

The third and last general business session met on Wednesday morning under the chairmanship of the outgoing President, Viola A. Bird. After a few short announcements, Mrs. Bird proceeded with the voting and approval of several proposed amendments to the Association's Bylaws: Article III, Section I, first

sentence, regarding the nominating committee appointed by the executive board, and Article III, Section I second sentence, dealing with the right of the nominating committee to nominate candidates for the position of vice president–president elect, as well as for the positions of secretary and treasurer. Also a new Article VIII (Anti-Discrimination) was adopted for the bylaws providing that membership or participation in any activity of the Association or its chapters shall not be denied to any individual or abridged on account of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

Following was a final reading and vote on several resolutions submitted by Association members. The resolutions and action taken were: (1) to express support of the *Race Relations Reporter* and the Race Relations Information Center (passed); (2) requesting the cessation of all American bombing and withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam (failed); (3) displaying American and Canadian flags at future meetings (failed); (4) condemning the Federal Government for misusing its power regarding secrecy, thus denying citizens information, intimidating people through the public media, and carrying criminal prosecution against persons revealing certain secret materials (failed); (5) showing solidarity with the Harrisburg Trial defendants (failed); (6) joining the Association of American Publishers in support of Ralph Ginzburg (failed); (7) encouraging the collection and preservation of important materials dealing with civil liberties in the Meiklejohn Civil Liberties Library (passed); and (8) expressing solidarity with the American Library Association in support of Zoia Horn's stand in the Harrisburg Eight Trial (failed). After a slight revision of the text of Article III, Section I, second sentence of the Association's Bylaws, the business session was adjourned.

[*Ivan Sipkov*]

GENERAL SESSION ON COPYRIGHT

This session met on Wednesday morning with Marian G. Gallagher, University of Washington Law Library, as chairman. The open meeting centered on the implications of the U.S. Court of Claims Opinion of Commissioner James F. Davis in the case of Williams & Wilkins Co. v. the United States. Members of the panel included Jack S. Ellenberger; Carleton W. Kenyon, Law Librarian, Library of Congress; Julis J. Marke, New York University Law Library; Peyton R. Neal, Washington and Lee University School of Law Library; and Erwin C. Surrency, Temple University Law Library.

Following a summary of the Commissioner's decision, which recommended that the plaintiff is entitled to recover reasonable and entire compensation for infringement of copyright, the panel explored the impact of the Commission's recommendations, possible arrangements for reimbursement to publishers, the justification for the Commissioner's position on fair use, provisions to be supported if legislation is a possible solution to the problem, and what individual librarians should do before the matter is settled. A vote of the panelists and the audience indicated approval of joining other library associations as *amici curiae* on appeal. [*Carleton W. Kenyon*]

LIBRARY NETWORKS PANEL

A panel discussion entitled "Library Networks–Implication for Law Librarians" with Marian G. Gallagher as moderator, took place on Wednesday afternoon. After a general survey of the three major events which have a devastating effect on the law librarians' profession, namely, population explosion, inflation, and interdisciplinary subjects, Mrs. Gallagher cited plans for establishing communication networks in an effort to cope with the newest developments.

The first panelist, Gordon R. Williams, Director, Center for Research Libraries, Chicago, defined the term network as a formal or informal agreement to ask at least one library for information and to have at least one library under obligation to supply the information. He pointed out that population growth and an increase in the number of problems which are not purely legal have brought about changes in the law itself and have expanded the number of legal publications; consequently, the need for bibliographic control and better access to this material has become acute. The present system requires improvement in the meaning of specialization, intellectual control, use of computers, etc. Cooperation and coordination between libraries through networks is desperately needed. Mr. Williams cautioned about such obstacles as lack of agreement as to the purpose of the library, the basic task of library collections; uncertainty as to the importance of speed of access and of the role of browsing; lack of knowledge of the frequency of material use, of the economics of library operations, and of similarities and dissimilarities between libraries; lack of library budget flexibility; lack of bibliographic control, and the like. In promoting networks between libraries, the speaker distinguished between those which are based on a state level and those based on nationwide cooperation; the latter, he said, should prevail.

The second panelist, Peter L. Freeman, University of Alberta Law Library, took a devil's advocate position, presenting the difficulties and disadvantages in introducing a network. Libraries must ask themselves: what is the aim; how can the additional expenses be justified; what is the quality of access; what money should be used (public or private); what external national structure is needed; how should it be started; what type of legal material should be involved; what internal hierarchical structure should be introduced; should automated, computer, or retrieval systems be used, resulting in technology costs; can these costs be met; who will govern the network, who is going to pay, and who is going to use it (lawyers, the general public?). In summarizing his analysis, Mr. Freeman pointed out three general areas which negate the program: (1) funding–inequality of local support and charging fees and insecure continuance of financing; (2) people–they do not understand the problems, lack of leadership, fear of loss of autonomy and job security; and (3) imbalance in the use of networks–restricted access, insufficient personnel, and lack of total commitment.

The third panelist, Morris L. Cohen, Harvard Law School Library, tried to reconcile the views of the preceding speakers and to describe AALL's role in network development. He suggested that an effort be made to start the project on a modest scale by creating interlibrary loan procedures, duplicating systems, and acquisitioning programs, using for that purpose government and foundation financial support as well as users' fees. Mr. Cohen suggested that AALL's role is to start planning for a limited network which would gradually involve all modern libraries.

[*Ivan Sipkov*]

CONFERENCE FOR CLASS KF USERS

The Wednesday afternoon Conference was chaired by Pat B. Piper, University of California (Davis) Law Library. In a presentation entitled "Progress Report on the Development of Class K," Horace J. Feldman, Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, indicated the availability of the preliminary draft of Class KD (United Kingdom and Ireland) and its experimental six-month application, the substantial progress made on the German scheme, and the beginning of Class K general. Cecilia H. L. Kwan, University of California at Davis Law Library, presented "Classifying Nonlegal Materials in Subclass KF; The Results of a Questionnaire Sent to KF Users, December 27, 1971," indicating that most users follow LC policy, either partly or wholly, rather than forcing law related and nonlaw materials into KF. Laura Nell Gasaway related her experience in the paper, "Holding a Regional KF Institute," regarding the Southwestern Chapter of the AALL in March 1972. The last speaker, Peter Enyingi, Los Angeles County Law Library, discussed "Interim Arrangements for Filling the Gaps of Class K" and outlined the alternate methods for arranging materials not covered by portions of Class K. [*Carleton W. Kenyon*]